

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Applicant originally submitted Claims 1-21 in the application. In a previous response, Applicant amended independent Claims 1, 8 and 15. Applicant has not amended, canceled or added any claims in the present response. Accordingly, Claims 1-21 are currently pending in the application.

**I. Formal Matters and Objections**

The Examiner has objected to the specification for including browser-executable code. (See Examiner's Final Rejection, page 2.) In response, Applicant has amended paragraph 20 of the original specification as indicated above. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the objection to the specification.

**II. Rejection of Claims 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. §103**

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,760,324 to Scott, *et al.*, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,553,116 to Vander Meiden. It is respectfully submitted that Applicant's invention as recited in independent Claims 1, 8 and 15 is not obvious in view of the combined teaching of Scott and Vander Meiden. Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. "To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation . . . to modify the reference or combine reference teachings. Second, there must be some reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined)

must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” (*See* MPEP §706.02(j).) It is sufficient to show that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established by showing that only one of the above requirements has not been met.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner’s rejection since the combined teaching of Scott and Vander Meiden does not result in Applicant’s claimed invention as recited in independent Claims 1, 8 and 15, and Applicant’s invention as recited in independent Claims 1, 8 and 15 is not obvious in view of the combined teaching of Scott and Vander Meiden. The combined teaching of Scott and Vander Meiden do not teach or suggest each element of independent Claims 1, 8 and 15, including: (1) extracting a destination address for a subsequent telephone call from calling number identification signals received from a circuit-switched telephone network via a first telephone call or (2) employing the destination address to automatically initiate the subsequent telephone call to the destination address via a computer network.

The Examiner recognizes that Scott does not teach or suggest extracting a destination address for a subsequent telephone call from calling number identification signals received from a circuit-switched telephone network via a first telephone call. (*See* Examiner’s Final Rejection, page 3.) As such, Scott also does not teach or suggest employing the extracted destination address to automatically initiate a subsequent telephone call to the destination address.

To cure the noted deficiency of Scott, the Examiner cites Vander Meiden. (*See* Examiner’s Final Rejection, page 3.) More specifically, the Examiner asserts that Vander Meiden cures the noted deficiency of Scott by disclosing extracting a called or terminating party’s telephone number from a received call connect message. (*See* Examiner’s Final Rejection, page 3, referring to column

5, lines 17-21 of Vander Meiden.)

Vander Meiden is directed to automatically detecting a pending change in an area code or numbering plan area during the period when either a new area code or an existing area code may be used to dial a particular number. (*See column 1, lines 63-67.*) Vander Meiden discloses an originating party using an originating telecommunications device 502 to dial a terminating party user's telephone number. The originating telecommunications device 502 issues a call setup message, including the called party's telephone number, which is received by a switch 503. The switch 503 uses the called party's number, as well as calling party identification information, to direct the call to the called party via the public network 500. The terminating party device 504 issues a call connect message, including the terminating party's telephone number and a new area code if applicable to the originating equipment 502. (*See column 4, lines 34-57, and Figures 1 and 4.*)

The called or terminating party's telephone number in Vander Meiden is not a destination address for a subsequent telephone call as asserted by the Examiner. On the contrary, the terminating party's telephone number is the telephone number that was just used to connect the call to the called party. (*See column 2, lines 1-3; column 4, lines 49-51; column 5, lines 16-20; and column 7, lines 54-61.*) Thus, the extracted terminating party's telephone number is not a destination address for a subsequent call but is a telephone number from a call that is already connected. Accordingly, Vander Meiden does not cure this deficiency of Scott.

Additionally, even assuming *arguendo* that the extracted terminating party's telephone number is a destination address for a subsequent call as asserted by the Examiner, the terminating party's telephone number is not extracted from calling number identification signals received from a

circuit-switched telephone network via a first telephone call as presently claimed. On the contrary, the terminating party's telephone number is extracted from a call connect message. (*See column 4, lines 49-51; column 5, lines 16-20; and column 7, lines 54-58.*) Vander Meiden provides no teaching or suggestion that the call connect message is calling number identification signals. Instead, as discussed above, Vander Meiden discloses the call connect message is sent from the terminating party device 504 to the originating equipment 502 and includes the connected terminating party's telephone number with the area code.

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1, 8 and 15 are patentable over Scott and Vander Meiden. There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the prior art references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one skilled in the art, to combine or modify the teachings of Scott in view of Vander Meiden. Vander Meiden provides no teaching or suggestion that the extracted terminating party's telephone number is employed to automatically initiate a subsequent telephone call to the terminating party. Instead, the received telephone number is used to determine if an area code change is pending or to update an area code list. (*See column 4, lines 51-58; column 5, lines 20-40; and column 7, line 57, to column 8, line 8.*) Thus, even if the terminating party's telephone number is a destination address that is extracted from calling number identification signals, the terminating party's telephone number is still not used to automatically initiate a subsequent telephone call to the terminating party's telephone number. As such, Vander Meiden does not cure the noted deficiencies of Scott.

Accordingly, Scott and Vander Meiden, individually or in combination, do not teach or suggest extracting a destination address for a subsequent telephone call from calling number

identification signals received from a circuit-switched telephone network via a first telephone call as recited in independent Claims 1, 8 and 15. As such, the combination of Scott and Vander Meiden also does not teach or suggest employing the destination address to automatically initiate the subsequent telephone call to the destination address via a computer network as recited in independent Claims 1, 8 and 15. Since Scott and Vander Meiden do not teach or suggest each and every element of independent Claims 1, 8 and 15, the cited combination of Scott and Vander Meiden does not provide a *prima facie* case of obviousness of Claims 1, 8 and 15 and Claims dependent thereon. Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, disclosure or suggestion supporting the combination. As such, Claims 1-21 are not unpatentable in view of Scott and Vander Meiden. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the §103 rejection with respect to Claims 1-21 and allow issuance thereof.

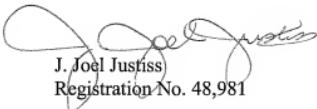
### III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicant respectfully submits that all of the Claims currently pending in this application are in condition for allowance and therefore earnestly solicits a Notice of Allowance for Claims 1-21.

Applicant requests the Examiner to telephone the undersigned attorney of record at (972) 480-8800 if such would further or expedite the prosecution of the present application. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, credits or overpayments to Deposit Account 08-2395.

Respectfully submitted,

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